

(19) World Intellectual Property  
Organization  
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date  
24 March 2005 (24.03.2005)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number  
**WO 2005/027550 A1**

(51) International Patent Classification<sup>7</sup>: **H04Q 7/32**,  
G06F 3/033, H04M 1/247

(21) International Application Number:  
PCT/IB2003/004147

(22) International Filing Date:  
17 September 2003 (17.09.2003)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **NOKIA CORPORATION** [FI/FT]; Keilalahdentie 4, FIN-02150 Espoo (FI).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): **ZHU, Dong** [CN/DK]; Noerreskovvang 47A, DK-3500 Værløse (DK). **MONTEBOVI, Franco** [SE/SE]; Kloveervægen 4, S-22738 Lund (SE).

(74) Agent: **HIGGIN, Paul**; Swindell & Pearson, 48 Friar Gate, Derby DE1 1GY (GB).

(81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

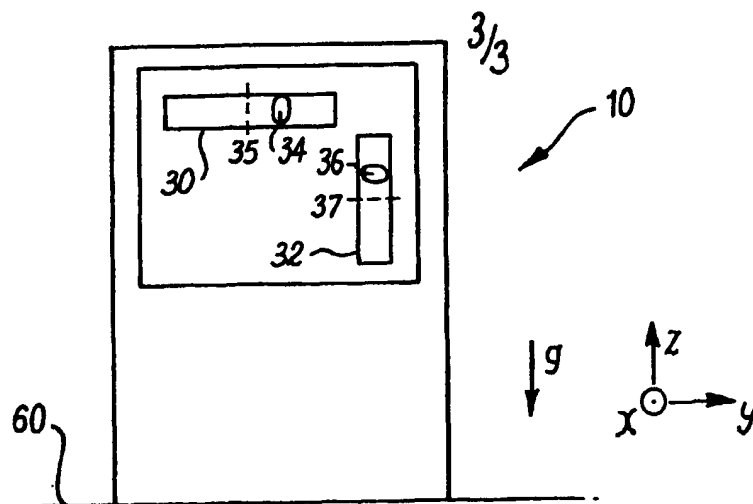
(84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

— with international search report

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: A MOBILE CELLULAR TELEPHONE WITH A DISPLAY THAT IS CONTROLLED PARTLY BY AN INCLINE SENSOR.



(57) Abstract: A mobile cellular telephone comprising an incline sensor arranged to detect inclination of the mobile telephone in a first plane. The mobile cellular telephone has 5 an inclinometer mode, in which a processor receives an indication of the detected incline in the first plane from the incline sensor and controls a display to display an item at a position dependent upon the received indication. A mobile cellular telephone comprising: first incline sensor means for detecting inclination of the mobile telephone when in a first orientation and second incline sensor means for detecting inclination of the mobile telephone when in a second

orientation. The mobile cellular telephone has an inclinometer mode, in which a processor determines an approximate orientation of the mobile telephone from inputs from the first and second incline sensor means and automatically controls the display to display an item at a position representative of the incline for the determined orientation.

A mobile cellular telephone with a display that is controlled partly by an incline sensor.

#### TECHNICAL FIELD

5 Embodiments of the invention relate to mobile cellular telephones.

#### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Mobile cellular telephones were at first dedicated to cellular radio communication.

10 However, as the market for mobile telephones has developed it has been desirable to add functionality to mobile telephones to make them more useful to users. A current mobile telephone may have an address book application, an alarm clock application, a game application, a digital camera application etc.

It would be desirable to further improve the usefulness of mobile telephones to users.

15

It would, in particular be desirable to enable a mobile telephone to be used as a practical tool.

#### BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

20

According to one embodiment of the invention there is provided a mobile cellular telephone comprising: a display; a processor for controlling the operation of the mobile cellular telephone including the display; and an incline sensor arranged to detect inclination of the mobile telephone in a first plane, wherein the mobile cellular  
25 telephone has an inclinometer mode, in which the processor receives an indication of the detected incline in the first plane from the incline sensor and controls the display to display an item at a position dependent upon the received indication.

30 According to another embodiment of the invention there is provided a mobile cellular telephone comprising: a display; a processor for controlling the operation of the mobile cellular telephone including the display; first incline sensor means for detecting inclination of the mobile telephone when in a first orientation; and second incline sensor means for detecting inclination of the mobile telephone when in a second orientation, wherein the mobile cellular telephone has an inclinometer mode,  
35 in which the processor determines an approximate orientation of the mobile

telephone from inputs from the first and second incline sensor means and automatically controls the display to display an item at a position representative of the incline for the determined orientation.

## 5 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

For a better understanding of the present invention reference will now be made by way of example only to the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 illustrates a mobile cellular telephone;

10 Fig 2A is a plan view and Fig 2B is a cross-sectional side view of one type of incline sensor;

Fig 3A is a plan view and Fig 3B is a cross-sectional side view of another type of incline sensor;

15 Figs 4A, 4B and 4C illustrate how the mobile phone displays a measurement of incline of the plane on which it is supported, for different orientations of the mobile telephone; and

Fig. 5 illustrates an alternative way of displaying the amount and sense of an incline of a plane on the display.

## 20 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENT(S) OF THE INVENTION

Fig. 1 illustrates a mobile cellular telephone 10 comprising: a processor 12; a display 14 controlled by the processor 12 ; an incline sensor (or sensors) 16 for providing an input to the processor 12; a memory 18; a user input device 20 and a radio cellular transceiver 22.

25

The processor is connected to the display 14, the incline sensor(s) 16, the memory 18, the user input device 20 and the radio cellular transceiver 22. The operation of the mobile cellular telephone 10 is controlled by the processor 12 in accordance with program instructions stored in the memory 18. In particular the processor enables  
30 radio communication via the radio cellular transceiver 22, enables user control of the cellular telephone via the user input device 20 and controls the content of the display 14.

35 One type of incline sensor 16 is illustrated in plan view in Fig 2A and in a cross-sectional side view in Fig 2B. The incline sensor 16 uses a force feedback

accelerometer. A mass 50 is suspended between two pairs of electromagnets 52, where each pair is aligned along a different orthogonal axis x or y. These axes x, y are orthogonal to a major axis z of the incline sensor and the incline sensor 16 detects inclines of a major plane perpendicular to the major axis i.e. it detects rotations about the x axis and the y axis. A rotation about the x axis may alternatively be described as an incline in the yz plane and a rotation about the y axis may alternatively be described as an incline in the xz plane. As the incline sensor 16 is tilted, the mass moves and power is applied to the electromagnets 52 to re-center the mass. The current required to re-center the mass for each electromagnet pair is converted to a measure of inclination of the major plane.

Another type of incline sensor 16 is illustrated in plan view in Fig. 3A and in a cross-sectional side view in Fig. 3B. The incline sensor 16 uses a sealed vessel 40 partially filled with a dielectric liquid 42. The interior of the vessel wall forms a common electrode 44. A first pair of electrodes 46a and 46c, aligned along a first plane, are partially immersed in the liquid near opposing sides of the vessel 40. Each electrode 46a, 46c forms a variable capacitor with the common electrode 44. The capacitance varies as the vessel is inclined in the first plane and the level of the dielectric changes asymmetrically at the opposing electrodes. The differential capacitance of the electrode pair therefore indicates the sense and the amount of inclination in the first plane. A second pair of electrodes 46b and 46d, aligned along a second plane, are partially immersed in the liquid at opposing sides of the vessel 40. Each electrode 46b, 46d forms a variable capacitor with the common electrode 44. The capacitance varies as the vessel is inclined in the second plane. The differential capacitance of the second electrode pair therefore indicates the sense and the amount of inclination in the second plane. A measurement device may be included to measure the differential capacitance of the first pair of electrodes and provide a first signal to the mobile telephone processor 12 indicative of the sense and amount of inclination in the first plane and also to measure the differential capacitance of the second pair of electrodes and provide a second signal to the mobile telephone processor 12 indicative of the sense and amount of inclination in the second plane. The incline sensor 16 has a major axis z that lies in both the first and second plane and is perpendicular to a major plane of the sensor. The incline sensor 16 detects inclination of the major plane.

Other types of incline sensor 16 may also be used.

The mobile cellular telephone typically has a menu structure, which is displayed on the display 14 and which a user can navigate using the user input device. One option within the menu structure is "Inclinometer". If this option is selected, the mobile telephone enters an inclinometer mode. In this mode the processor 12 operates as described below.

In a first embodiment, the processor 12 emulates two spirit levels on the display 14. As illustrated in Figs. 4A, 4B and 4C, the processor, when in the inclinometer mode, controls the display 14 to display a first horizontal bar 30 and a second, separate vertical bar 32. The terms 'horizontal' and 'vertical' refer to their relative orientation in the display and not to an absolute orientation.

The position of an item 34, in this case a representation of a bubble, within the first horizontal bar 30 indicates the sense and amount of rotation about a first axis. Typically, the item 34 is positioned at a central position 35 in the horizontal bar 30 when there is zero rotation about the first axis and moves, as the mobile telephone is rotated about the first axis, from or towards the central position 35, in real-time, in a direction opposite to the direction of rotation of the mobile telephone 10.

The position of an item 36, in this case a representation of a bubble, within the vertical bar 32 indicates the sense and amount of rotation about a second axis. Typically, the item 36 is positioned at a central position 37 in the vertical bar 32 when there is zero rotation about the second axis and moves, as the mobile telephone is rotated about the second axis, from or towards the central position 37, in real-time, in a direction opposite to the rotation of the mobile telephone 10.

The processor 12 calculates, from an input received from the incline sensor 16, offset values  $i$  and  $j$ . The value  $i$  may have a positive or negative value and specifies the displacement of the item 34 to the right of the central mark 35 in the horizontal bar 30. A positive value is represented on the display 12 by a positive displacement of item 34 to the right of the central mark 35 and a negative value is represented by a displacement to the left. The value  $j$  may have a positive or negative value and specifies the displacement of the item 36 above the central mark 37 in the vertical

bar 32. A positive value is represented on the display 12 by a positive displacement of the item 36 above the central mark 37 and a negative value is represented by a displacement below.

- 5 Thus the direction and amount of offset of an item from the central position indicates the direction and amount the mobile telephone should be rotated to return it to zero rotation.

10 Figs 4A, 4B and 4C respectively illustrate how the mobile phone display 12 is used to measure or correct an incline of a plane surface 60 that supports the mobile telephone, for different orientations of the mobile telephone 10. The direction of gravity is indicated by  $g$  and the major axis of an operational incline sensor is indicated by  $z$ .

15 In Fig 4A, the mobile telephone 10 is oriented upright and its 'tail-end' is resting on a surface 60. The major axis  $z$  of the operational incline sensor, for this orientation, is parallel with the displayed vertical bar 32, so that at a level position the major axis  $z$  is parallel with  $g$ . The displayed horizontal bar 30 indicates rotation about an  $x$  axis and the displayed vertical bar 32 indicates rotation about a  $y$  axis, where  $\underline{z} = \underline{x} \times \underline{y}$ .  
 20 That is  $z$  is the vector cross product of  $x$  and  $y$ . The  $x$  axis is perpendicular to the plane of the display 14 and the  $y$  axis is perpendicular to the  $x$  axis and the major axis  $z$ . The operational incline sensor 16 detects the incline of the surface 60. The surface 60 may be brought level by changing its inclination until the items 34, 36 are located at their respective central marks 35, 37.

25 In Fig 4B, the mobile telephone 10 is oriented sideways and its 'side' is resting on a surface 60. The major axis  $z$  of the operational incline sensor 16, for this orientation, is parallel with the displayed horizontal bar 30, so that at a level position the major axis  $z$  is parallel with  $g$ . The displayed horizontal bar 30 indicates rotation about a  $y$  axis and the displayed vertical bar 32 indicates rotation about an  $x$  axis, where  $\underline{z} = \underline{x} \times \underline{y}$ . The  $y$  axis is parallel with the vertical bar 32 and the  $x$  axis is perpendicular to the  $y$  axis and the major axis  $z$ . The operational incline sensor 16 detects the incline of the surface 60. The surface 60 may be brought level by changing its inclination until the items 34, 36 are located at their respective central marks 35, 37.

35

In Fig 4C, the mobile telephone 10 is oriented flat and its 'back' is resting on a surface 60. The major axis  $z$  of the operational incline sensor 16, for this orientation, is orthogonal to the displayed horizontal bar 30 and the displayed vertical bar 32, so that at a level position the major axis  $z$  is parallel with  $g$ . The displayed horizontal bar 30 indicates rotation about an  $x$  axis parallel with the vertical bar 32 and the displayed vertical bar 32 indicates rotation about a  $y$  axis parallel to horizontal bar 30, where  $\underline{z} = \underline{x} \times \underline{y}$ . The operational incline sensor detects the incline of the surface 60. The surface 60 may be brought level by changing its inclination until the items 34, 36 are located at their respective central marks 35, 37.

Figs 4A, 4B and 4C illustrate three applications of the invention. Each application uses the mobile telephone 10 in a different orientation to measure the incline of a plane and each requires a particularly aligned incline sensor 16 to do this. Different mobile telephones 10 may comprises different ones of the necessary incline sensors 16. One mobile telephone 10 may have only a single incline sensor 16 and is consequently on usable in only one of 'upright', 'sideways' and 'flat' orientations illustrated respectively in Figs 4A, 4B and 4C depending upon the orientation of the major axis  $z$  of the incline sensor in the mobile telephone 10..

Another mobile telephone 10 may have three incline sensors and be able to be used 'upright', 'sideways' or 'flat' to measure inclined planes. The user may, after selecting the 'Inclinometer' option from the menu be asked to select the orientation of the phone when resting on the plane whose inclination is to be measured. Thus, there may be user selectable options 'upright', 'sideways' and 'flat'. Selection of an option enables the incline sensor 16 that has a major axis perpendicular to the plane to be measured, when there is zero incline. Alternatively, the processor 12 may automatically select one of the three incline sensors to be operational. The processor 12 selects the incline sensor 16 that provides an output within predetermined limits as operational.

Fig. 5 illustrates an alternative way of displaying the amount and sense of an incline of a plane on the display 14. In the preceding example, the processor would calculate a value  $i$  that may have a positive or negative value and specifies the displacement of the item 34 to the right of the central mark 35 in the horizontal bar 30. The processor also calculates a value  $j$  that may have a positive or negative

value and specifies the displacement of the item 36 to above the central mark 37 in the vertical bar 32. In this example, the processor still calculates the values  $i$  and  $j$  but positions a single item 60 at position  $(i, j)$  in the display. The processor also display a central 'target' 62 over (0,0). The vector displacement of the item 60 from the target 62 indicates the amount and sense of incline of the surface 60 supporting the mobile telephone 10. As the surface 60 is brought level, the item moves, in real time, towards the target. When it reaches the target the plane is level in both dimensions.

Although embodiments of the present invention have been described in the preceding paragraphs with reference to various examples, it should be appreciated that modifications to the examples given can be made without departing from the scope of the invention as claimed. For example, although both a vertical bar 32 and a horizontal bar 30 are described above, in other implementations there may be a vertical bar only or a horizontal bar only. In other implementations the horizontal and vertical bars may overlap, for example, forming a + shape.

Whilst endeavoring in the foregoing specification to draw attention to those features of the invention believed to be of particular importance it should be understood that the Applicant claims protection in respect of any patentable feature or combination of features hereinbefore referred to and/or shown in the drawings whether or not particular emphasis has been placed thereon.

I/we claim:



## CLAIMS

1. A mobile cellular telephone comprising:  
a display;  
5 a processor for controlling the operation of the mobile cellular telephone including the display;  
an incline sensor arranged to detect inclination of the mobile telephone in a first plane, wherein the mobile cellular telephone has an inclinometer mode, in which the processor receives an indication of the detected incline in the first plane from the  
10 incline sensor and controls the display to display an item at a position dependent upon the received indication.
2. A mobile cellular telephone as claimed in claim 1, wherein the processor receives real-time indications of the detected incline in the first plane from the incline sensor  
15 and controls the display to move an item, in real-time, through positions dependent upon the received indications.
3. A mobile cellular telephone as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein the display has a first axis and the processor controls the display to display an item at a position along  
20 the first axis dependent upon the received indication.
4. A mobile cellular telephone as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein the incline sensor is arranged to additionally detect inclination of the mobile telephone in a second plane, orthogonal to the first plane, wherein, in the inclinometer mode, the  
25 processor receives an indication of the detected incline in the second plane from the incline sensor and controls the display to display a further item at a position dependent upon the received indication.
5. A mobile cellular telephone as claimed in claim 4, wherein the processor receives  
30 real-time indications of the detected incline in the first and second planes from the incline sensor and controls the display to move the item and the further item, in real-time, through positions dependent upon the received indications.
6. A mobile cellular telephone as claimed in claim 4 or 5, wherein the display has a  
35 first axis and a second axis orthogonal with the first axis and the processor controls

the display to display the item at a position along the first axis dependent upon the received indication of the detected incline in the first plane and the further item at a position along the second axis dependent upon the received indication of the detected incline in the second plane.

5

7. A mobile cellular telephone as claimed in claim 1 wherein the incline sensor is additionally arranged to detect inclination of the mobile telephone in a second plane, orthogonal to the first plane, and the processor in the inclinometer mode receives a first indication of the detected incline in the first plane and a second indication of the detected incline in the second plane from the incline sensor and controls the display to display the item at a position dependent upon the received first and second indications.

8. A mobile cellular telephone as claimed in claim 7, wherein the display has a first axis and a second axis orthogonal with the first axis and the processor controls the display to display the item at a co-ordinate position (i,j), wherein the first co-ordinate is dependent upon the received indication of the detected incline in the first plane and second co-ordinate is dependent upon the received indication of the detected incline in the second plane .

20

9. A mobile cellular telephone as claimed in claim 7 or 8, wherein the processor receives real-time indications of the detected incline in the first and second planes from the incline sensor and controls the display to move the item, in real-time, through positions dependent upon the received indications.

25

10. A mobile cellular telephone as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein the incline sensor comprises a first pair of electrodes aligned along the first plane and partially immersed in a liquid for providing a first signal indicative of an incline in the first plane; and a second pair of electrodes aligned along a second plane, orthogonal to the first plane, and partially immersed in a liquid for providing a second signal indicative of an incline in the second plane.

30

11. A mobile cellular telephone comprising:  
a display;

a processor for controlling the operation of the mobile cellular telephone including the display;

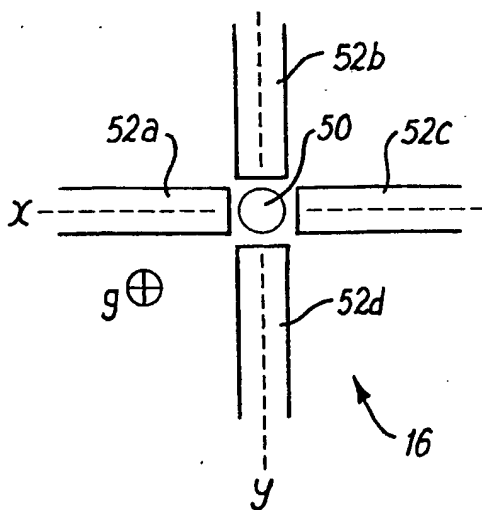
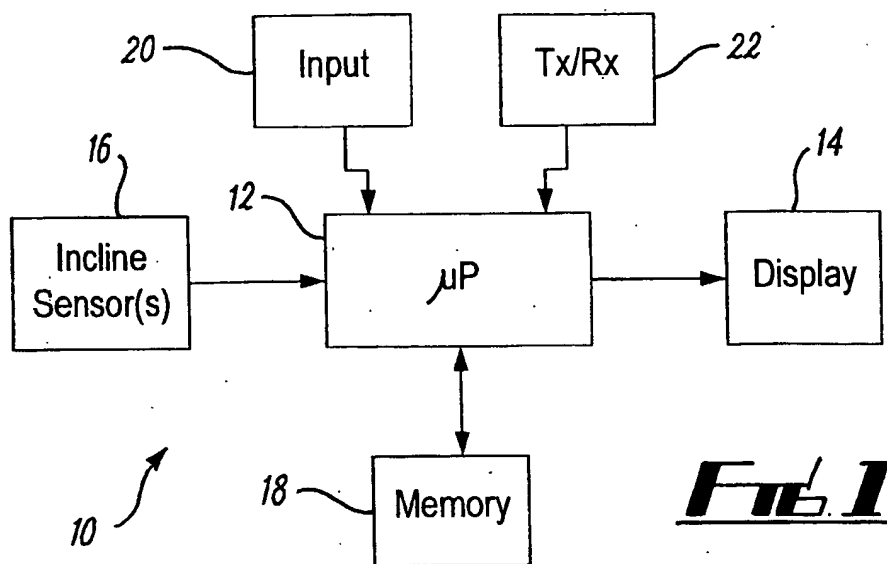
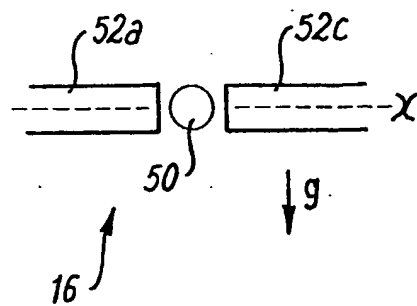
first incline sensor means for detecting inclination of the mobile telephone when in a first orientation; and

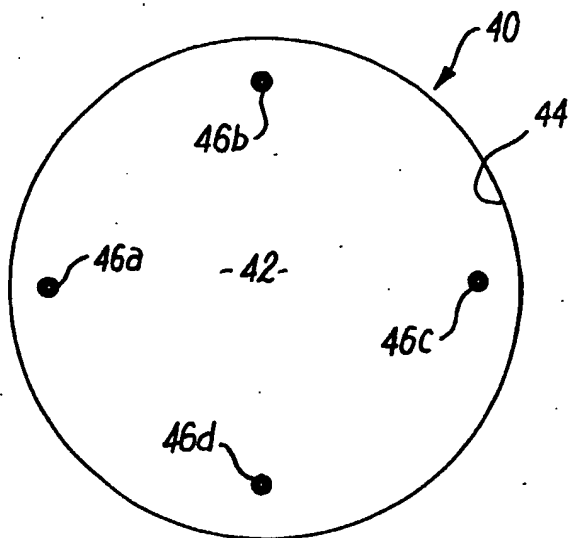
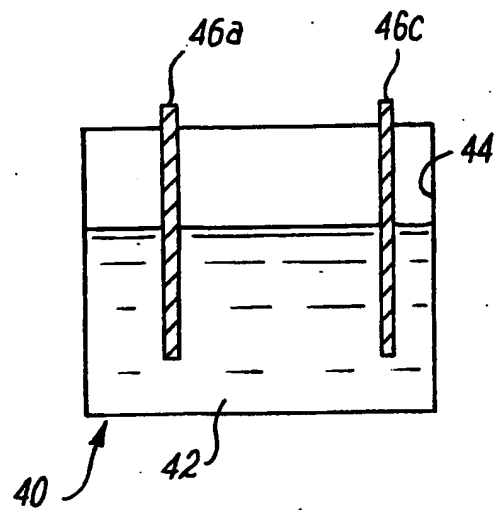
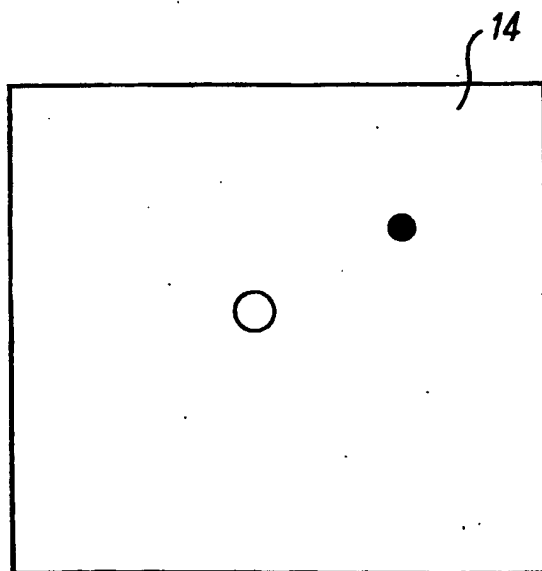
- 5 second incline sensor means for detecting inclination of the mobile telephone when in a second orientation, wherein the mobile cellular telephone has an inclinometer mode, in which the processor determines an approximate orientation of the mobile telephone from inputs from the first and second incline sensor means and automatically controls the display to display an item at a position representative of
- 10 the incline for the determined orientation.

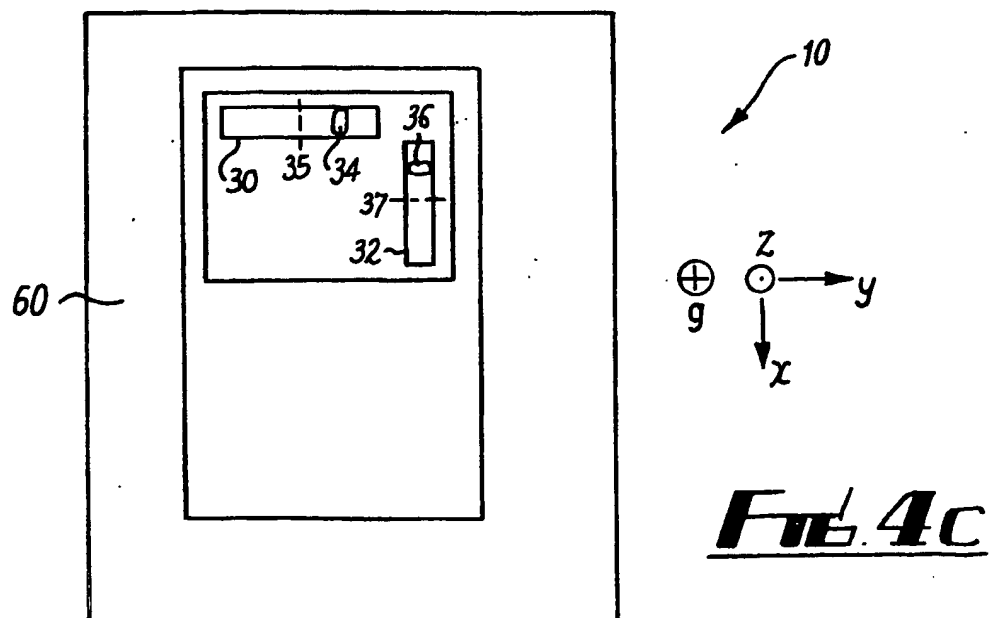
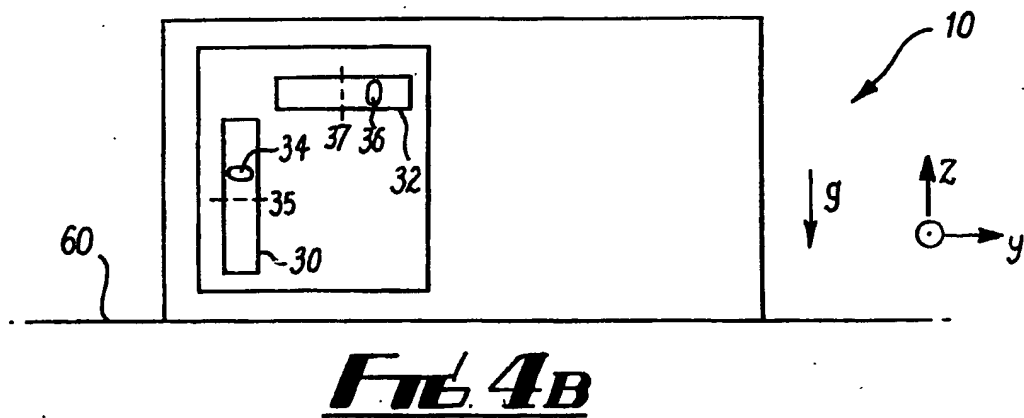
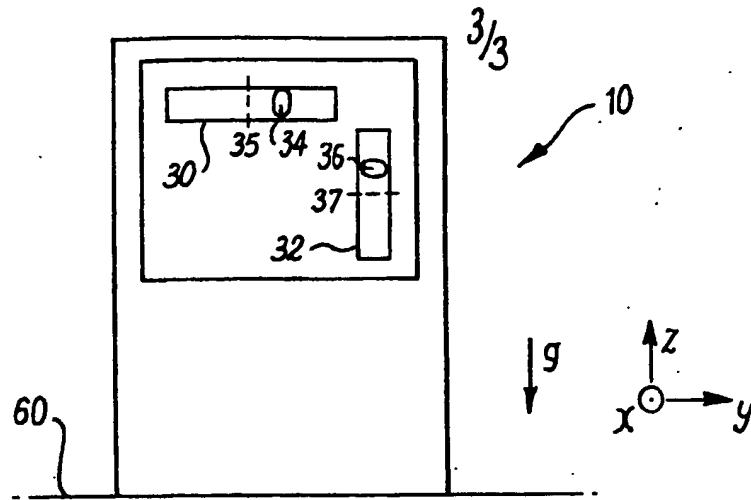
12. A mobile cellular telephone substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to and/or as shown in the accompanying drawings.

- 15 13. The use of a mobile telephone as claimed in any preceding claim for measuring an incline.

14. The use of a mobile telephone as claimed in any preceding claim for correcting an incline.

**FIG. 2A****FIG. 2B**

**FIG. 3A****FIG. 3B****FIG. 5**



PCT/IB 2003/004147

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC7: H04Q 7/32, G06F 3/033, H04M 1/247

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC7: H04Q, G06F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPO-INTERNAL, WPI DATA, PAJ

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 0143473 A1 (TELBIRD LTD.), 14 June 2001 (14.06.2001), page 2 - page 3 --	1-14
X	GB 2378878 A (UBINETICS LIMITED), 19 February 2003 (19.02.2003), page 1, line 27 - page 3, line 20 --	1-14
A	EP 1298893 A2 (SIEMENS AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT), 2 April 2003 (02.04.2003), abstract --	1-14
A	GB 2322248 A (FUJITSU LIMITED), 19 August 1998 (19.08.1998), abstract -- -----	1-14

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☒ See patent family annex.

## \* Special categories of cited documents

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&amp;" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

22 March 2004

Date of mailing of the international search report

23-03-2004

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

Swedish Patent Office

Box 5055, S-102 42 STOCKHOLM

Facsimile No. +46 8 666 02 86

Authorized officer

Stefan Hansson/mj

Telephone No. +46 8 782 25 00

WO	0143473	A1	14/06/2001	AU IL	1880901 A 133382 D	18/06/2001 00/00/0000
GB	2378878	A	19/02/2003	GB	0115869 D	00/00/0000
EP	1298893	A2	02/04/2003	NONE		
GB	2322248	A	19/08/1998	CN	1112570 B	25/06/2003
				CN	1190183 A	12/08/1998
				CN	1432794 A	30/07/2003
				CN	1432795 A	30/07/2003
				CN	1432796 A	30/07/2003
				GB	0100798 D	00/00/0000
				GB	0100799 D	00/00/0000
				GB	2356097 A,B	09/05/2001
				GB	2356098 A,B	09/05/2001
				GB	9716207 D	00/00/0000
				JP	10281801 A	23/10/1998